

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 93 13:38:11 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #261
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 26 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 261

Today's Topics:

Communicating with the UK
CW DX contest QSL Routes????
Elevated Radials (2 msgs)
How to login to nic.funet.fi ?
IC 2SRA Review Query
Misdirected QSLs
Municipalities restricting antennas
ORBS\$058.2liners
Snake Island - Which DXCC Country?
Soldering PL259's (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 1993 19:15:47 GMT
From: yuma!ulysses!steven@purdue.edu
Subject: Communicating with the UK
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I assume from the content of your posting, that you are a Novice. Welcome !

You are experiencing the ramifications of the declining sunspot cycle.
Unfortunately, things are only going to get worse over the next few years.

We are about half way down from the peak of the sunspot cycle. As the
number of sunspots goes down, the Maximum Usable Frequency (MUF) goes
down. Paths that pass over or near the polar regions (such as NM to UK)

are affected first, while transequatorial paths can be supported with much lower sunspot numbers. Even at the peak of the sunspot cycle, the MUF on polar paths was not much higher than 30 MHz. This makes the 10 meter band particularly susceptible to the whims of the sun. About the only good news I can offer is that the next month (the equinox) will provide the best chances for polar and near-polar path propagation on 10 meters that we may see for many years.

You will have far better chances on 15 meter CW. Try from shortly after your local sunrise until 1800Z (sunset in UK).

40 meter CW in the novice band won't work. UK amateurs cannot operate above 7100 kHz. You could, perhaps, set up a schedule with a UK ham and operate split-frequency. You will have to choose your frequency carefully to avoid the shortwave broadcast QRM that is VERY loud in UK. You will also need as much power as you can muster, and a very good antenna. Best times are from your local sunset (0000Z) until just after UK sunrise (0700Z).

Forget 80 meters. Due to absorption, you need very high power and a very good antenna, and very good propagation.

Good luck.

Steve, N2IC/0

Best bet: Upgrade, and use 15 and 20 meters.

Date: 26 Feb 1993 21:02:51 GMT
From: swrinde!sdd.hp.com!saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!usenet.coe.montana.edu!
news.uoregon.edu!fp2-st-affairs-2.uoregon.edu!user@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: CW DX contest QSL Routes????
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Can anyone post the QSL routes for the latest contest as they've done in the past?

Thanks,
Steve/AA7FL

Date: 26 Feb 1993 20:56:42 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!rkarlqu@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Elevated Radials
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

wayne.a.strahl (wstrahl@cbnewsg.cb.att.com) wrote:

:

: The March 1993 issue of QST (Technical Correspondence - page 72) has an
: article which purports that a few elevated radials can be as effective
: as the '120 radial standard in-ground groundplane' under .25 wavelength
: high vertical monopoles. I'm not from Missouri, but can someone please
: "SHOW ME" if this is in fact true. Is this the secret we've all been
: looking for for our 80 mtr antenna efficiency problems? Has anyone
: actually tried these changes and made some field strength measurements?

Well, here's a data point of sorts:

I built a full-size quarter-wave vertical for 80 meters. I only had room for two quarter-wave radials at 180 degree spacing. With the radials on the ground (not buried, just laying on the ground), the system resonated 10% low in frequency as compared to the frequency it was "cut" to. The wires were cut to be 95% of the free space quarter wavelength, per the usual rule of thumb.

Next, without changing anything else, I tacked the radials to a redwood fence that they happened to be next to, raising them about 6 feet. Now everything resonated at the expected frequency.

I have had similar results on other bands.

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 1993 18:31:51 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Elevated Radials
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb25.144049.15099@cbfsb.cb.att.com> wstrahl@cbnewsg.cb.att.com (wayne.a.strahl) writes:

>

>The March 1993 issue of QST (Technical Correspondence - page 72) has an
>article which purports that a few elevated radials can be as effective
>as the '120 radial standard in-ground groundplane' under .25 wavelength
>high vertical monopoles. I'm not from Missouri, but can someone please
>"SHOW ME" if this is in fact true. Is this the secret we've all been
>looking for for our 80 mtr antenna efficiency problems? Has anyone
>actually tried these changes and made some field strength measurements?
>Maybe someone with broadcast antenna experiences can help to substantiate
>this article? How about it W7EL, K2BT, KE4ZV and you other knowledgeable
>fellows out there?

Elevated radials can reduce ground losses, thus depressing feedpoint impedance and yielding higher field strength. Whether they'll yield better far field patterns is another issue. Generally, ground conductivity out to 10-20 wavelengths, and to a lesser extent out to the horizon, has a strong influence on pattern and angle of radiation. There's no free lunch.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 26 Feb 93 18:43:14 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rphroy!link.ph.gmr.com!
vbreault@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: How to login to nic.funet.fi ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <qLFiZB3w165w@garlic.sbs.com> system@garlic.sbs.com (Anthony S. Pelliccio) writes:

ron@topaz.bds.com (Ron Natalie) writes:

```
> > >IQC109 at URIACC.URI.EDU      This is my correct address. The host refuses
> > >accept this and insists that I have made anvalid logon.
>
> This is not your correct address.  Real addresses have an "@" rather than
> the word "at" which went out of the mail standard ten years ago.  nic.funet.f
> accepts IQC109@URIACC.URI.EDU just fine.
>
> Actually, it will accept anything as long as it has an "@" in it.  I just
> connected using "foo@bar"
>
> -Ron
```

Yeah but the URI system is a VM/ESA and pretty damned finicky. If you try to place an @ anywhere in the password, it deletes it.

Tony

The commercial at (@) sign was used as a backspace character in the

earliest versions of VM. This behavior is still present in the current releases for compatibility purposes but can be turned off or changed by the user through the CP TERMINAL command:

```
CP TERMINAL CHARDEL {ON|OFF|char}
```

You probably want to issue the "CP TERMINAL CHARDEL OFF" command to turn off this feature. You may want to do likewise with LINEDEL, LINEEND, ESCAPE and TABCHAR. Note that removing LINEEND (the octothorpe, or 'pound' (#) sign) may be like dropping your keys down a sewer on some terminals under some error conditions.

See your VM systems programmer or "help cp terminal" for details.

Val (a former "VM Bigot" and sysprog) Breault

```
--  
Val Breault - N80EF - vbreault@gmr.com    \      /|  
Instrumentation dept  GM NAO R&D Center    \    / |  
My opinions are not necessarily those of    \  /__|  
GMR nor of the General Motors Corporation  \/  |___
```

Date: 26 Feb 93 20:23:44 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: IC 2SRA Review Query
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> I want various parts for my ICOM IC-2SRA. I looking for a
> replacement antenna (AH-20) and a sub-audible tone generator (UT-63).

I am interested in buying the IC-4SRA HT and would like feedback from owners of either the IC-2SRA or IC-4SRA on how you like the HT's extended Rx. I plan to listen to 40, 121, 223, 478, and 800+ MHz. This is the only radio I know that receives these freqs in addition to Tx 440.

I thought the radio came with both encode and decode PL as well as a reasonable quality rubber duck. Now I am confused. What does the standard "box" contain? (eg 5" rubber duck, 700mAh battery, 8h charger,...)

Also, how well does the radio rcv 25-50 MHz and 800-950 MHz?

--
What Tx and Rx freq capability does the new IC-W12A have?

--
Jay -- Please append your Internet address to receive personal replies.

Thanks.

--

Leonard Rosenblum INTERNET: rosenblu@drone.hazeltine.com

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 93 17:04:39 GMT
From: tijc02!eri316@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Misdirected QSLs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

What do you do if you receive a QSL card for a contact that you never made? Just trash the card? Send a note back to the other ham?

I've gotten about 10 cards through the Incoming DX QSL Bureau this way.

Is there a special award category for DXCC ELI (Erroneous Log Info)?

73, Ed WX4S

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 1993 19:19:18 GMT
From: yuma!ulysses!steven@purdue.edu
Subject: Municipalities restricting antennas
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm not going to get into the gory details of our local PRB-1 case. The county wants 35 feet, and the ham wants more. The ham won in Federal District Court, but the county is appealing in the 10th Circuit Federal Appeals Court. No decision yet.

Your best source of current information is Chris Imlay at ARRL Hq. He probably has an e-mail address, and can certainly be reached by telephone.

Steve, N2IC/0

Date: 26 Feb 93 16:31:05 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ORBS\$058.2liners
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB KEPS @ AMSAT \$ORBS-058.N
2Line Orbital Elements 058.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX February 27, 1993
BID: \$ORBS-058.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:

1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJ KKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A0-10

1 14129U 83058 B 93054.97891908 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 09745
2 14129 027.0081 038.3852 5991600 060.4490 345.9630 02.05876091 72938

U0-11

1 14781U 84 21 B 93046.09611398 .00000549 00000-0 10184-3 0 4007
2 14781 97.8238 77.8331 0012964 31.5913 328.6069 14.68858390478794

RS-10/11

1 18129U 87 54 A 93056.82168910 .00000097 00000-0 99999-4 0 5646
2 18129 82.9285 320.9321 0010388 269.8053 90.1897 13.72309216284574

A0-13

1 19216U 88 51 B 93055.95355222 -.00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 5658
2 19216 57.6503 330.9930 7259697 309.1516 6.4351 2.09721489 36004

F0-20

1 20480U 90 13 C 93044.20455127 .00000017 00000-0 67260-4 0 4384
2 20480 99.0594 283.7688 0540939 7.5528 353.3323 12.83217568141417

A0-21

1 21087U 91006 A 93055.72741712 .00000412 00000-0 43455-3 0 07086
2 21087 082.9454 136.0616 0035200 336.4394 023.5677 13.74509800103996

RS-12/13

1 21089U 91 7 A 93043.01588136 .00000085 00000-0 83733-4 0 3937
2 21089 82.9213 14.9359 0030957 33.2578 327.0513 13.74014278101336

U0-14

1 20437U 90 5 B 93057.22264986 .00000148 00000-0 65352-4 0 7247
2 20437 98.6232 142.7151 0011185 147.3147 212.8729 14.29739250161575

A0-16

1 20439U 90 5 D 93046.10058181 .00000195 00000-0 83708-4 0 5449
2 20439 98.6313 132.4918 0011058 180.0793 180.0392 14.29795854159991

D0-17

1 20440U 90 5 E 93043.72242124 .00000192 00000-0 82144-4 0 5460
2 20440 98.6309 130.3095 0011191 188.0644 172.0363 14.29927437159669

W0-18

1 20441U 90 5 F 93035.22338149 .00000233 00000-0 98128-4 0 5476
2 20441 98.6311 121.9214 0011597 215.3259 144.7153 14.29908715158455

L0-19

1 20442U 90 5 G 93046.07887758 .00000203 00000-0 86680-4 0 5452
2 20442 98.6319 132.8348 0012282 180.8662 179.2508 14.30000338160017

U0-22

1 21575U 91 50 B 93040.24894820 .00000225 00000-0 83183-4 0 2436
2 21575 98.4864 118.3602 0007834 324.9777 35.0893 14.36774641 82295

K0-23

1 22077U 92 52 B 93006.08586143 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 866
2 22077 66.0809 303.5860 0013347 229.3565 130.6278 12.86275910 18999

NOAA-9

1 15427U 84123 A 93056.02505294 .00000125 00000-0 66733-4 0 03022
2 15427 099.1125 094.1979 0015154 124.0882 236.2231 14.13483644422935

NOAA-10

1 16969U 86073 A 93056.05970934 .00000175 00000-0 75144-4 0 01502
2 16969 098.5202 074.3671 0012993 283.9353 076.0944 14.24768220334662

MET-2/17

1 18820U 88 5 A 93038.77229793 .00000091 00000-0 75662-4 0 8527
2 18820 82.5454 301.8563 0017353 125.9575 234.3197 13.84672292253933

MET-3/2

1 19336U 88 64 A 93056.74004618 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 235
2 19336 82.5452 300.8270 0018789 16.2280 343.9439 13.16955837220548

NOAA-11

1 19531U 88089 A 93055.92358513 .00000190 00000-0 10260-3 0 00555
2 19531 099.1189 029.5711 0012117 035.4022 324.8494 14.12829379227822

MET-2/18

1 19851U 89 18 A 93042.82302713 .00000100 00000-0 84194-4 0 7959
2 19851 82.5205 174.8553 0014499 158.1592 202.0188 13.84319416199841

MET-3/3

1 20305U 89 86 A 93047.00479085 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 6978
2 20305 82.5439 250.3460 0018007 56.8259 303.4586 13.16009122159160

MET-2/19

1 20670U 90 57 A 93053.54452869 .00000059 00000-0 47627-4 0 5461
2 20670 82.5435 229.4266 0017012 53.7778 306.4951 13.84161285134266

FY-1/2

1 20788U 90 81 A 93057.08738503 .00000124 00000-0 10491-3 0 5239
2 20788 98.8695 86.5557 0013218 253.1590 106.8127 14.01275110127027

MET-2/20

1 20826U 90086 A 93055.79438171 .00000073 00000-0 66874-4 0 05523
2 20826 082.5283 165.8042 0012617 307.7591 052.2949 13.83534160121743

MET-3/4

1 21232U 91 30 A 93047.31150673 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3497
2 21232 82.5471 153.2127 0018161 334.4273 25.5954 13.16819124 87419

NOAA-12

1 21263U 91032 A 93056.09796181 .00000198 00000-0 89392-4 0 05093
2 21263 098.6663 088.1366 0013057 177.9832 182.1961 14.22204686092711

MET-3/5

1 21655U 91056 A 93056.05261708 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 04060
2 21655 082.5526 093.7231 0013050 312.8456 047.2054 13.16817558073661

MIR

1 16609U 86 17 A 93057.07385540 .00020223 00000-0 25837-3 0 9032
2 16609 51.6201 57.4068 0002455 66.0448 294.0830 15.59228505401804

HUBBLE

1 20580U 90 37 B 93048.66205994 .00001810 00000-0 15841-3 0 352
2 20580 28.4681 114.3775 0004375 227.5728 132.4507 14.92336691153641

GRO

1 21225U 91 27 B 93057.24793365 .00035824 00000-0 29158-3 0 8263
2 21225 28.4612 24.0881 0004962 318.8872 41.1386 15.69159324107778

TUBSAT

1 21577U 91 50 D 93042.69934197 .00000195 00000-0 73839-4 0 2434
2 21577 98.4879 120.4439 0006459 317.4088 42.6602 14.36337467 82629

SARA

1 21578U 91050 E 93052.06655197 .00000635 00000-0 20926-3 0 04076
2 21578 098.4826 130.8498 0004710 289.7547 070.3659 14.38239948084035

UARS

1 21701U 91 63 B 93048.72328044 .00002699 00000-0 25594-3 0 2395
2 21701 56.9850 300.3346 0004612 83.4572 276.6477 14.96600732 78414

FREJA

1 22161U 92 64 A 92365.58631514 .00000284 00000-0 18456-3 0 971
2 22161 63.0059 201.9500 0769497 267.8411 83.4390 13.21543263 11273

/EX

Date: 26 Feb 93 18:51:00 GMT

From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!acsu.buffalo.edu!ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu!
v111qheg@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Snake Island - Which DXCC Country?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb26.172410.15451@worldbank.org>, dearnshaw@worldbank.org
(Darrell Earnshaw) writes...

> Can anyone enlighten me as to which DXCC country Snake Island falls
> under (4K5ZI).

Snake Island is not a recognised DXCC country. It only shares the 4K group
of prefixes that Malyj Vysotskij has. Sorry! Good luck es DX,

Peter KB2NMV

Western NY DX Assoc.

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 1993 19:53:49 GMT

From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!uwm.edu!linac!att!cbnewse!
k9un@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Soldering PL259's

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The method I use is as follows:

- 1) Strip back the outer jacket insulation.
- 2) Tin the braid - using just enough heat to tin without getting too much of the dielectric to melt up through the braid.
You want to tin to provide a hard surface for step 4 as well as for soldering the braid inside the connector.
Make some measurements relative to the connector so that you don't tin more than necessary.
- 3) IMPORTANT: Wait until the braid is cool (ie, let the dielectric cool). You don't want a mushy piece of coax for step 4.
- 4) Using a conduit/pipe cutter slowly and carefully cut through the braid and most of the dielectric. The cutter is the type which has a cutting wheel on one side and a set of small rollers on the other. The cutter is fitted around the pipe (coax) and an knob is used to control how far apart the cutting wheel and the rollers are. This is used to determine both the size of the pipe being cut as well as how deep the cut will be.
Turn the knob/screw VERY slowly (every several turns) to cut further into the braid/dielectric slowly.
It should be easy to twist off the cut end before you get very far into the dielectric.

Not you have a tinned braid with little or no distortion for inserting into a connector.

Wes Ague - k9un

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 1993 18:17:31 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Soldering PL259's
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb23.220612.16792@nnnnpd2.cxo.dec.com> yanagi@32799.enet.dec.com (32799::yanagi) writes:

>
> I've heard that PL259's are not waterproof and 9913 cable (with it's
> air dielectric) will be destroyed if water gets into it. N-type
> connectors are supposed to be waterproof.
>
> What I've done is put N connectors on the cable and used a N female to
> PL259 coupler, and covered the whole mess (at the antenna) with coax

> seal.

PL259s aren't designed to be waterproof. Water in 9913 will ruin it. Type N connectors are water *resistant*, but not waterproof either. The best protection for either connector type is to use proper weathersealing materials over the connection. There are probably as many techniques as there are installers. I like to cover the joint with 3M electrical tape followed by a thin layer of coaxseal followed by a layer of 3M self-vulcanizing tape. This is waterproof, UV proof, and easily removed when necessary. Coaxseal by itself can be a mess to remove.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Fri, 26 Feb 1993 17:27:23 GMT
From: amdcad!amdcl2!brian@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb25.005736.12188@mkso1.dseg.ti.com>,
<1993Feb25.114922.16051@ke4zv.uucp>, <1miu8kINN6lc@west.West.Sun.COM>
Subject : Re: too darn big!

(Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:

> There are several ways to organize and regulate this newsgroup:
>
> a) Make it moderated.

Sounds like an idea who's time has come. Now if we can just find someone willing to moderate it! :-)

An even better idea would be to create r.r.a.moderated and leave r.r.a.misc around so the "anarchists" could have their fun too! Kinda like what happened when rec.humor.funny was created.

Just my two cents worth....

Brian McMinn, N5PSS brian@amd.com

Date: 26 Feb 1993 17:39:39 GMT

From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!sun-barr!male.EBay.Sun.COM!west.West.Sun.COM!11-a!
flloyd@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb25.114922.16051@ke4zv.uucp>, <1miu8kINN6lc@west.West.Sun.COM>,
<pschleck.730701899@cwis>
Subject : Re: too darn big!

In article <pschleck.730701899@cwis>
pschleck@cwis.unomaha.edu (Paul W Schleck KD3FU) writes:

>[Uh-oh, Fred's in facetious mode again! :-)]

Again??? When did I ever stop? I don't consider any of my
postings a "success" unless a moderate amount of flamage is
generated :-)

In some respects, being a net.participant is a hobby in and of itself.
In order to have fun at this hobby, one has to take chances, stick
their neck out, and occasionally face rejection and humiliation in
front of the whole electronic world. In my 5 years on the net, I've
done all of the above.

Above all, one's postings should have something unique to say, be it
aggreable or not. And as many of you know, I'm always ready to make
light of serious subjects, largely because I believe that it's just
good medicine.

One of the things that I find most interesting about this hobby
(trailriding the net.ranges) is that everything you every [post] is
saved for all of eternity, permanently etched into laser disc and
stored in underground salt mines in Utah. Any day now I expect Data
and Capt. Jean-Luc Picard to mention my name in a historical reference
that the ship's main computer coughs up. By the way, were are the hams
of the 24th century?

It's also fun to see your name pop up in places you've never been. For
example, I don't have a Compuserve account but I am aware of at least a
couple of articles which I've written that are on their download
storage areas. And just the other day I was looking at a little known
CD-ROM title and bingo - there I was larger than life with the complete
usenet news header. Wow! People are actually selling this stuff! Funny
tho, I don't think that anyone could make money from publishing tape
recorded conversations of 20 Meters :-)

And thanks Paul, for letting me always count on you for a
"include-it-all and make a point-by-point rebuttal" defense of
the current status quo. Say, are you by any chance related

to Gene Spafford? :-)

While I'm at it, one more quick note:

>I sort of like everything under rec.radio.*, but then that's my opinion.
>During the re-org, it was pointed out that "ham" doesn't have much
>meaning outside of the US.

Hmmm, yes, it's just about as obscure as "Clinton". In Germany,
where they speak German, the name of their largest annual hamfest
(you know, Der Dayton) is "Ham Radio". :-)

-fred

--

[Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ	Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM]
[Sun Microsystems,	Southwest Area Solaris Transition Manager]
[Phoenix, AZ	(602) 275-4242]

Date: 26 Feb 93 18:19:36 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!stanford.edu!CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU!
abercrombie.Stanford.EDU!paulf@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb25.114922.16051@ke4zv.uucp>, <1miu8kINN6lc@west.West.Sun.COM>,
<pschleck.730701899@cwis>
Subject : Re: too darn big!

At least part of the reason that flamititude still shows up in the .misc group
is education; I've noticed that a not-so-subtle "move this discussion to
.policy" message, along with the correct followup line, seems to quell things.
More of a concerted effort needs to be made to force toasty threads into the
.policy group, especially those postings from new users.

Barring that, there is the "final solution": since the vast majority of
flamage is from the Code Wars, it may be time for a separate .policy.morse
group, enforced with Andy Beal's autokill daemon...

--Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "My boy, we are pilgrims in an unholy land."
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | -- Dr. Henry Jones Sr.

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #261
